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Twenty-Four Pages.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1900.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Elsewhere in this issue, the Virginian-Pilot gives the popular vote for President by States, and groups of States, as tabulated by the Springfield Republican. Those who are interested in the philosophy as well as the fact of popular elections, will find the tabulated returns worthy of study.
Most of the figures have been given from time to time, and the salient facts of the election commented on by the press; but the comparison with the figures for 1896 affords a bird's-eye view of the political sentiment of the several sections of the country.
Thus the figures show that as compared with 1896, McKinley lost 178,790 votes in his plurality over Bryan in the six New England States. In the five middle Eastern States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, his plurality fell off 179,385 as compared with 1896.
On the other hand, in nine States of the middle West, McKinley increased his 1896 plurality 110,305. In thirteen States of the FAR WEST he increased his plurality 352,406 over that of 1896.
In thirteen Southern States Bryan lost 179,721 as compared with his 1896 plurality over McKinley.
Pluralities considered, therefore, it is plain that Bryan gained in McKinley territory and McKinley gained in Bryan territory, barring the middle West, where McKinley gained over his 1896 pluralities. Bryan lost in the rock-ribbed Democratic South almost precisely what McKinley lost in the rock-ribbed Republican New England. A plausible explanation of this is that New England was opposed to Imperialism, while the South rather favored it; but the facts probably are that New England was opposed to Imperialism, as were the States of the Middle East, while the South was mainly influenced by the prosperity argument.
McKinley's large gains in the far West are clearly attributable to two causes—a waning attachment to free silver, (as money is more plentiful in the West than formerly), and a strong liking for the McKinley brand of expansion; particularly in the Pacific Coast States, which believe that it means great things for them.
In the South, both Democrats and Republicans seem to have been remarkably indifferent. Bryan lost 275,000 and McKinley 99,000 votes as compared with 1896. Only two Southern States (Kentucky and West Virginia) cast as large a total vote as in 1896.

THE NEWSPAPERS IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.
The Farmer and Fisherman observes that the "use of Newspapers as supplementary matter in the school room, is becoming every year a greater necessity." If so, it is one of the most salutary innovations of the times. A knowledge of the daily developments, of world-wide importance, is an essential factor in the education of every boy and girl to-day.
Take the events of the past three years for example. What sort of knowledge of history and political geography would a boy have who should graduate from the high school knowing nothing of them? What would be the common sense of having a class in history pore over the victories of Perry and McDonough, while the victories of Dewey and Schley were ignored, because they were not in the text books? Were not the latter

as Epoch-making as the former? What sort of teaching would it be that would cram the student's mind with the fall of Quebec, while failing to supply the essential facts as to the fall of Santiago? Is not the knowledge of the Treaty of Paris as essential as a knowledge of the Treaty of Utrecht?
To come to even more recent history, should any teacher believe his full duty done if he see to it that his class knows all about the Norman invasion of England, but leaves them to find out the best way they can that England is invading the Transvaal? Certainly we should say that it is just as important that a class in history should understand what Count Von Waldersee is presently about in China, as that they should know what the illustrious Mr. Tamerlane did on one memorable occasion.
Not one student in ten, who is not given a clear conception of the facts of current history, will ever get it at all. When he leaves school he will have other things to do. It will be years before the facts are set down concisely in formal history, and when they are so set down the average student of today will be too busy making a living—and history—to buy the books and read them. Yet we venture the assertion that if the average high school class in history were questioned, its members would be better acquainted with the facts of Caesar's crossing the Rubicon than Buller's crossing of the Tugela; that they would be glib enough as to "Shay's Rebellion," but halting and uncertain as to the "rebellion" in the Philippines. How many students in the upper classes of our city schools can give the date when the war in the Philippines began; how many soldiers the United States has there; what our losses have been, and the losses of the Filipinos, and the principal fights so far?
Of course, the peace-side of current history has its events of equal importance, but the foregoing were used for the sake of easy comparison.

THE SOUTH AND CUBA.
The St. Paul Pioneer Press, the leading Republican newspaper of Minnesota, says:
"Now that the shackles of party necessity are broken it is interesting to note the alacrity with which leading Democratic journals, particularly in the South, repudiate all the Bryanite rot of 'anti-imperialism,' and sound their approval of expansion achieved by the approval of expansion achieved by the future. About Cuba, Democratic sentiment against any hasty giving up of American control over the island is very pronounced; indeed, it seems gradually crystallizing into an indorsement of ex-Secretary Olney's contention that Cuba is 'a part of the American republic,' and that it would be the supremest folly to give it up."
The Pioneer Press adds that, as the Republican party is pledged to Cuban independence, "it is not improbable that the next Democratic fight will be for the retention or recovery of American supremacy in Cuba." It thinks that upon the issue of annexation of Cuba the Republicans would "need all their resources" in order to "preserve inviolate the self-denying clause of our pronouncement over Cuba."
The Virginian-Pilot sees the leading newspapers of the South, and it has not seen in any of them a suggestion that the United States violate its sacred pledge—a pledge to which the Democrats are committed equally with Republicans—to give Cuba its independence. Apart from that pledge, however, the Democrats of the South would perhaps like to see Cuba an integral part of the Union, which would make of Cubans citizens in the sense that the people of New Mexico are citizens. If the Cuban people should see fit to vote for annexation, thereby relieving the United States of its pledge, Southern people would no doubt be gratified thereat. In such a consummation there would be no hint of Imperialism. That would be traditional Democratic expansion, with a precedent in the case of Texas. But the annexation of Cuba, which lies at our door, with the consent of the Cubans, and the forcible annexation of the Philippines, which are on the other side of the world, are as essentially different as accepting a useful gift is different from committing a burglary to get what will be of no service when obtained. The first is wise and honorable; the second foolish and criminal.
Cuba is worth Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines all rolled into one, but to picture Southern Democrats fighting to forcibly annex that island is to be guilty of a most fantastic absurdity. Democrats may be sorry that the criminal blundering of the Republicans in Cuba and Porto Rico, and their atrocious and criminal war on the Philippines, have imbued the Cubans with a natural distrust that will make them oppose a union that would be helpful to all parties; Democrats certainly will not be guilty of the even greater infamy our Republican contemporary is good enough to suggest as an honorable and judicious thing to do.
The English flag was hung in front of the gallery President McKinley was to occupy in the House of Representatives on centennial day. This was a graceful recognition by the decorators of Mr. McKinley's preference.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.
"By act of Congress provision has been made for a preliminary examination of Savannah harbor with a view to the further consideration of the plan of deepening the harbor to twenty-eight feet at mean high water. The commercial organizations, transportation companies and individual business men are working hard to have the improvement accomplished, and Mayor Herman Myers of the city has prepared a comprehensive pamphlet setting forth their reasons why it should be made. He shows in an introduction that during the past twenty years as a direct result of an increase of the channel from nineteen feet to twenty-six feet, the value of the city's commerce has increased from \$70,000,000 to \$125,000,000, and the total tonnage of vessels clearing at the custom-house from 1,242,454 to 2,115,318. He adds that "those most competent from experience and observation to express an opinion are of a decided belief that a deepening of the channel to twenty-eight feet will result immediately in the movement to and from Savannah of vessels of greater draught and tonnage than heretofore, giving increased facilities for transportation at a smaller cost, benefiting the producers of exportable commodities throughout a vast section of the South and West, rendering tributary to Savannah as an outlet the foreign and domestic markets by the railroad systems having their terminals here and the superior position of this port in relation to such territory."
Newport News is also active now in an effort to secure a liberal appropriation for harbor improvement and when the river and harbor bill is being made up our Representatives in Congress should see that the growing demands of commerce at the port of Norfolk receive proper recognition. There is a steady tendency toward deeper draft in the vessels that come to this port, and this fact, in connection with their increase in number, demand that our harbor shall present the most favorable conditions for shipping of every class.

LET'S HAVE A CARNIVAL NEXT SPRING.
The Virginian-Pilot gives elsewhere today, a letter from Mr. W. S. McKean, of Washington, D. C., touching the matter of a Street Carnival to be held here about the first of May next. Without committing itself either to Mr. McKean or the plan he outlines, the Virginian-Pilot would urge that this is a matter which the business men and business organizations of Norfolk should take up, either with Mr. McKean, with some other, or independently.
Last spring the Carnival was permitted to go by default. Steps should be taken in time this year and the Carnival made the big event of the year. Many cities smaller in size than Norfolk, and others with fewer local attractions and means of diversions, have made successes of similar affairs, and there is no reason why Norfolk should not do even better. Richmond, Roanoke and Danville, in this State alone, had successful Carnivals this year.
From any point of view, whether of immediate returns or future benefits, consequent on the advertising such an event gives, a Carnival is well worth while. Preparations for such an affair, as will be a credit to the city, cannot be made in a day and, if it is to be held as early in the spring as balmy weather will permit, steps in that direction cannot be taken too early. Will not some of Norfolk's progressive business men take up this matter and push it along? It will go of its own accord if started right.
To several esteemed contemporaries: Yes, Washington is one hundred years of age, but it is not finished.—Washington Post.
Well, you have plenty of raw material on hand just now; why don't you finish it?
What a pity it is that Hon. John Hay did not draw the Ship Subsidy bill.
Those six-day bicycle racers in New York will make trouble for somebody if they ever branch out into office-chasing.
If the British Lion fondly imagined there wasn't another hand held left on his tail, that familiar Yankee twist has made a wiser animal of him.
Mr. Neely doubtless regrets that he did not adopt the trap-door method of making his entrance and exit to the place where the letters are assorted.
Paris is experiencing the usual post-exposition tussle with the stranded hold up man. This effectively demolishes the honor-among-thieves proposition.
Japan having joined the Anglo-German alliance the lot will have to be divided in three parts hereafter.
What is this we hear? Hon. John Mellen Thurston, Senator from Nebraska, Standard Oil Attorney, author of "I Said to the Rose, O. Rose, Etc.," and one of the staunchest pillars of national honor and stability, preaching wild-eyed and be-whiskered anarchy! Speaking of the rumored bolt of Republican Legislators in his State, he says:
"Any Republican who would vote for a Peulist or a Democrat for either Senatorship, might just as well be tied in the matter, with arms, if he be, as she ought.—Clattanooga Times.
If Britain wants a real doughty warrior, of rich experience and careered valor, here's her chance.
Alexandria is likewise suffering from gangrene in its City Councils.

tered such a sentiment three fortnights ago!
The Philadelphia Trades League has declared that the Ship Subsidy bill is "class legislation." Nevertheless, the League will hardly go the length of demanding a return of that \$300,000 campaign contribution.
Embalmed blankets, are the latest contribution of army contractors to an odoriferous collection.
Illinois wants the government to take Chicago's drainage canal and make of it a waterway from the Mississippi to the Great Lakes. New York wants help with the old Erie canal. There is no reason why the Dismal Swamp Canal should not get in the procession.
The esteemed negotiators in China are staging a fine imitation of a balky team on a muddy road.
STATE PRESS.
Dick Wise was beat in the Second district by 9,910 votes, and yet he "can't buy." Some men "want the earth."—Farmville Herald.
Hon. Richard A. Wise got a large slice of the earth—a landslide fetched him in the neck.
The New Bedford Bulletin states the case briefly and well in a paragraph:
If the army of the United States had not been of extraordinary size owing to the Philippine war, and had consisted of its normal 25,000 men, it is more than likely this government would never have been plunged in the Chinese muddle. When the army was small our fuses were few, but since we have the men it is a pity not to use them, so it seems that we shall be in perpetual hot water hereafter.
The size of the volume of acts of the last General Assembly ought to indicate that the State could now take a rest from lawmaking for a century or so, not because the laws are good, but because they are abundant.—Staunton Spectator.
And also because the next batch is likely to be more voluminous than valuable.
There are certain classes of men who should be rightly excluded from the Constitutional Convention if the final results are to be at all satisfactory.
We may divide them into three classes: First, all officeholders whose offices may be affected by the Convention, and all "politicians," ring men, political bosses, and all persons of a chasing or purchasable character; and third, every officer of every corporation, and every attorney for every corporation in the State.—Charlottesville Progress.
But how are these classes to be excluded, since jointly they control the political machinery of the State? Depend upon it, they are much more likely to do the excluding than to be the excluded.
The Danville Register observes that:
The report of the operations of the public schools of North Carolina presents some very interesting facts and statistics and some affording food for thought. The school census for 1900 shows 1,000,000 Whites, 229,195 colored. Enrollment in schools: Whites, 283,217; colored, 139,965. From these figures it will be seen that while less than half the white children are pupils of the public schools, largely more than half of the negro population or about or nearly seven-elevenths are pupils in the schools.
Apparently the Eastern Shore Herald shares the view of the Virginian-Pilot expressed some time ago, that the real problem before the people of Virginia is industrial rather than political. It says:
Poor old Virginia, almost all over it, is snoring away in a Rip Van Winkle sleep of a century. Why can not our young men turn a patriotic hand to help the old mother that she may awake to her glory, rather than drift away to lives of drudgery elsewhere, and leave their native land in low disgrace? Here, with the dawn of a new century at hand, the golden opportunity presents itself. Think about it, young men, who have life, vim and hope in you. Let the new century bring, by your help, a glorious awakening to old Virginia.
The Cape Charles Light is pessimistic as to the pledges of the State Democratic Convention declaring what the Constitutional Convention will and will not do, and hints that these pledges may sit too lightly on members. It says:
"If the Dispatch has any idea that they will any more keep faith with the people in this than they have already done, it is more than we, ourselves, and a large majority of the people do. Their pledges have already been broken in the calling of the extra session, and if it should turn out, after we had our convention and passed our franchise law, which seems to be the sole object for calling this convention, and spent \$10,000 to \$20,000 for the extra session, and from \$100,000 to \$200,000 for the convention and Mr. Supreme Court should step in and knock everything into a cocked hat, you would not be able to find a single Democrat in Virginia who would be willing to take the responsibility, but the whole State would be filled to overflowing with 'I told you so's.'"
GENERAL PRESS COMMENTS.
THE ROUT OF THE BRITISH.
(Washington Times.)
As this is the week of the Capital Centennial Celebration, nothing could be more much more appropriate in connection with the anniversary than the brilliant evidence now being presented in the Senate that the British are not in undisputed possession of the building as they once were in 1814. In short, the British influence on Capital Hill appears to be waning, notwithstanding desperate work on the part of Lord Salisbury's "purely personal asset" in the State Department, and his friends, to keep it alive and kicking.
All the indications are that the Davis amendment, made stronger and more explicit by Senator Teller, will be passed on Thursday, and that the Administration has decided to make a virtue of necessity and accept the dose

and the lesson with pretended satisfaction. There is no question about the majority against the treaty unamended; but also to a desire to escape threatened scandal. The opponents of the convention have challenged the Hay case in the Senate to make Mr. McKinley withdraw the treaty, offering in return to prove that, just before its negotiation, the British Government was willing to abandon its claim that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was alive and in force, and to leave us in peace to construct our own Foreign Office to favor a free enactment of that monument to American perfidy is a matter of secret history, which may only become comprehensible through development in our international relations not yet made public. The question naturally is asked: Why did Mr. Hay gratuitously agree to put the Nicaragua canal within the military control of Great Britain, when the retirement of that power from connection with the whole subject might have been secured?
DEMOCRACY'S STRENGTH.
(Houston Post.)
Aside from the question of the electoral college machinery and looking only for national sentiment and party strength as demonstrated by the actual popular vote of the nation, we find that among the masses the dominant elements of the country the Democracy is as strong as Republicanism, if not stronger, and that this fact was amply shown even in the recent election in which, through pluralities in the States favoring the large electoral votes, Mr. McKinley was re-elected.
And then when it is remembered what tremendous forces Democracy had to fight—a party entrenched in power, giant combinations, unlimited financial resources, treachery within its own ranks, sordid arguments and coercion for the masses—the showing becomes only the more significant.
The Democracy has nothing to be ashamed of or to discourage it. It has survived worse defeats and then ridden triumphantly into power. It has half the nation on its side and that half, too, are clean, unselfish, patriotic and unpurchasable.
CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.
(Washington Post.)
As we have already said, we are not aware that any one has charged Chamberlain with being "a scandalous thief." The phrase is his own invention—he alone can tell us what inspired him to invent it. But he has not yet reconciled his deliberate assertion of last August with his equally deliberate admission of three days ago. In the first instance he solemnly declared that he was not interested, either directly or indirectly, in any firm, etc.; in the second he confessed that he is interested in two of such firms. The contradiction stands. Chamberlain could not have told the truth on both occasions. In either one case or the other he proclaimed a falsehood. There is a difference between a prevaricator and a scandalous thief. We rather think that Chamberlain is too severe with Chamberlain. We could wish that he had been more explanatory and less free with invectives at his own expense.
WHERE IS AMERICA'S TRIUMPH?
(Baltimore News.)
The dispatches this morning from Paris and London, telling of a final agreement of the allies as to peace terms for China, are likely to puzzle Americans a trifle dizzy. All who have followed published accounts of the progress in the peace negotiations remember pretty distinctly what has been said in the last two weeks about the triumphs of American diplomacy. While these statements are not altogether correct, they were commented upon freely by American as well as foreign officials, and that the great triumph was a fact was cheerfully assumed. A Paris dispatch quoting a Viennese authority still speaks of the American triumph. A different tale is told by a dispatch from London. Here is the present English version:
"The negotiations of the powers in regard to the joint China note were concluded yesterday, all agreeing to the conditions identically as outlined by Count Von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, with the exception of the introductory clauses, saying the demands are irrevocable, which is eliminated."
OUTRIGHT PLUNDER.
(Philadelphia Record.)
The telegraphic abstract of Senator Hanna's speech yesterday in favor of the Subsidy bill is too meagre to furnish a basis for fair criticism. His declaration that for himself he resented the imputation of any other motive than the interest of the country and good public policy in giving his support to the measure is, no doubt, a statement of absolute fact. But his denial of any personal interest in the subsidy scheme would have been more to the purpose. It was made evident by the interruptions of Senators Clay, Vest and Lindsay that the subsidy scheme will not be "jammed through" the Senate without full exposure of its demerits. Other Trusts have been created by indirection under the pretense of taxation for revenues, but the Ship-Subsidy Trust is to be made a creature of direct bounty. A bolder outright scheme of plunder was never attempted.
REAPPORTIONMENT QUESTION.
(Baltimore Sun.)
The plan of Congressman Crumpacker, as embodied in a resolution which he has introduced in the House, to deprive certain of the Southern States of a portion of the Congressional representation and electoral vote is not likely to be adopted. The Republican party learned a good lesson when it undertook to pass the Force bill through the Fifty-first Congress, and apparently it has not forgotten it. The Crumpacker idea is to assume that legislation in some of the Southern States is not likely to be adopted. The Republican party learned a good lesson when it undertook to pass the Force bill through the Fifty-first Congress, and apparently it has not forgotten it. The Crumpacker idea is to assume that legislation in some of the Southern States is not likely to be adopted. The Republican party learned a good lesson when it undertook to pass the Force bill through the Fifty-first Congress, and apparently it has not forgotten it. 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